

area immediately. At 07:18 the first female, which had remained near the box on the water, flew up to the nest box and entered. Between then and 08:18, when the young started jumping from the box, the 2 females were heard calling to the young and alternately flew down to the water and up into the box. Both females were on the water below the box as the brood exited. When all the ducklings had left the nest box, the 2 females swam away with the brood. One female had most of the brood; the second female had at least one duckling with her and swam approximately 10 m behind the first female.

Simultaneous occupation of a nest box by 2 female Wood Ducks has been observed by Bellrose (Auk 60:446-447, 1943) and Fuller and Bolen (Wilson Bull. 75:94-95, 1963), but neither reported observation of both females calling the brood from the nest. In Illinois, one female left the nest box with 26 ducklings and the second female left with 2 ducklings a day later (Bellrose op. cit.). In Vermont, one female was on the nest and a second female was on the water near the nest box when hatching occurred, but the exodus of the brood was not observed (Fuller and Bolen op. cit.).—RICHARD L. CLAWSON, *School of Forestry, Fisheries and Wildlife, Univ. of Missouri-Columbia, Gaylord Memorial Laboratory, Puxico, MO 63960. Accepted 23 Jan. 1975.*

ORNITHOLOGICAL NEWS

In the review (Wilson Bull. 87:292-296 1975) of "Productivity, Population Dynamics and Systematics of Granivorous Birds," edited by S. C. Kendeigh and J. Pinowski, published by the Institute of Ecology near Warsaw, Poland, it was stated that the book was available from Dr. Pinowski in Poland. It would probably be more convenient and faster for persons in this and other western countries to order the book from Dr. S. C. Kendeigh (Vivarium, Wright and Healey Streets, Champaign, IL 61820). The price is \$13.00 plus 60¢ for postage and handling.

Plan now to attend the Wilson Ornithological Society's fifty-seventh annual meeting at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, 3-6 June 1976.

A court fight by the Mississippi Wildlife Federation and the National Wildlife Federation to stop the construction of U.S. Interstate 10 through the breeding area of the Mississippi Sandhill Crane was lost last month following testimony by a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service biologist that the construction would not adversely affect the cranes. An appeal of the decision is anticipated.

"Even-aged management"—clear-cutting—is now the recommended management practice for most of our southern National Forests. Recently it was announced that forests on some of our southern National Wildlife Refuges are also being subjected to this controversial practice!